Revolutionary Governments

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| **Name** | **Description** | **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** |
| **British Rule** | All 13 Colonies are ruled by Great Britain. Each colony had a governor appointed and paid by the King. Parliament decided taxes and laws. | - Organized 13 colonies | - Too far away from colonies to be able to enforce the laws, so colonists created their own governments in each colony. |
| **1st Continental Congress** | The congress was made from 56 delegates from 12 of the 13 colonies (Georgia didn’t go). This was the first time the colonists met together and started to unite. The colonists met in 1774 after the Intolerable Acts were in effect. Most colonies simply wanted peace with Great Britain. | - First time colonists start to unite and think of themselves as one group rather than 13 different groups  -Drafted a declaration of rights and grievances  -elected a congress president  -Representatives were elected by the people | - Didn’t do very much- very weak agreement to work together  -Not all colonies attended |
| **2nd Continental Congress** | The congress met in May 1775 just one month after the battles of Lexington and Concord. This time the purposes were different because colonists had been killed.  This congress continued to meet and become the ruling body for the country during the Revolutionary War. |  |  |
| **Articles of Confederation** | First official written government for the 13 colonies. It was very weak agreement so that the colonies could keep their independence, which is what they were fighting for. It started during the Revolutionary War and continued until the Constitution was adopted. |  |  |